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September 22, 1915, four eggs, nest in young apple tree September 27, hatched out two young.

Vermivora lawrence. LAWRENCE'S WARBLER.—(Hybrid) May, 1901, and May 22, 1920, perfect marking; seen at close range with eight-power glasses.

Vermivora leucobronchialis. BREWSTER'S WARBLER.—(Hybrid) May 11, 1902, and May 9, 1915. June 12, 1915. Male with female.

Vermivora pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—Nest containing three eggs, in low bush, eight inches from the ground in the town of Westfield. Hybrid male much alarmed and close by when female was flushed.

Dendroica tigrina. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—May 19, 1912, May 12, 1914, May 26 and 29, 1917, and May 16, 1920.

Thyrothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—December 25, 1903, and January 13, 1907.

Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis. ACADIAN CHICKADEE.—October 31, 1913, one on Mt. Beseck, November 1, 1914, four in swamp land, and November 16, 1916, one in town of Berlin, Conn.—LESTER W. SMITH, 60 Cottage St., Meriden, Conn.

Some Unusual Bird-Records for Northern Vermont.—Wells River is situated in the Connecticut Valley seventy miles south of the Canadian border at an elevation of 435 feet. The Connecticut River is here joined by two streams; the Ammonoosuc from the east, having its source on the slopes of Mt. Washington, and Wells River from the west. The following records are taken from those of ten years' observation in this vicinity.

Colymbus holboelli. HOLBELL'S GREBE.—An individual spent the winter of 1919–1920 in this vicinity.

Anas platyrhynchos. MALLARD. A pair were seen October 30 and November 20, 1919.

Merula americana. REDHEAD.—An individual seen September 10, 1919, and again April 28, 1920. This bird frequented a half-mile stretch of river until May 8.

Clangula clangula americana. GOLDEN-EYE. A flock of six spent the winter of 1919–1920 on a half mile of open water between the villages of Wells River and Woodsville.

Clangula islandica. BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE.—Four spent the winter of 1919–1920 in company with *C. c. americana*.

Porzana carolina. SORA.—One seen July 30, 1911. Several specimens have been caught by cats.

Falco S. sparverius. SPARROW HAWK.—A pair seen March 28–April 6, 1913.

Picoides arcticus. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—One seen September 14, 1914, and frequently during that fall and winter. During the summer of 1912 a new dam was built on the Wells River flooding about two acres of woods containing quite an amount of pine. These quickly died and were not removed until February, 1915. It was here

that the bird seemed to find everything to his liking. He disappeared at the removal of the trees and I have not seen him since. The last record is February 15, 1915.

Melanerpes erthrocephalus.—RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—A pair have spent several seasons here nesting in a maple grove.

Empidonax virescens.—ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.—One seen August 15, 1920.

Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus. TOWHEE.—Two pairs nested here in 1916, 1919 and 1920.

Anthus rubescens. PIPIT.—A flock of four seen October 11, 1920.

Mimus polyglottos polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—A pair spent the summer of 1916 here, arriving June 1.

Toxostoma rufum. BROWN THRASHER.—From one to three pairs nest every season.

Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis. ACADIAN CHICKADEE.—An individual spent the winter of 1912–1913 in company with *P. a. atricapillus* visiting a feeding table frequently.

Regulus s. satrapa. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—A pair nested here in 1920.

Hylocichla mustelina. WOOD THRUSH.—One or two pairs nest in this vicinity every year.—WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vt.*

Mutants.—In October, 1915, the writer shot a male English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) at the G. O. S. Ranch (north of Fierro), New Mexico, which was notable for having *yellow* lores and long yellow superciliary lines, being otherwise normal.

A male House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*) was studied by the writer from May 4 to June 30, 1917, in Denver. This bird was normally colored except that its forehead, crown, and anterior occiput were *gray*, of a shade exactly matching that to be found on the head of a Hepburn's Rosy Finch, and in having a *black* circumocular area. It is fairly common, in Colorado, to find this subspecies with the males showing yellow rump and head, in place of reddish.

During the week just passed (May 8 to 15, 1921) a White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*) has visited Cheeseman Park (Denver, Colo.), and was under observation repeatedly during that week. This individual was normal in coloration and color pattern in every way except that its median crown stripe was *orange* instead of white. Had there been no white superciliary line, this bird might have been taken very easily on hasty examination for a Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*).

Under whatever name one may choose to designate such departures from the normal, they are most interesting because of their possible bearing on the question of "mutation," and its relation to species formation. Perhaps a more extensive recording of such occurrences might furnish valuable hints concerning the origin of plumage color-pattern —W. H. BERGTOLD, *1159 Race St., Denver, Colo.*